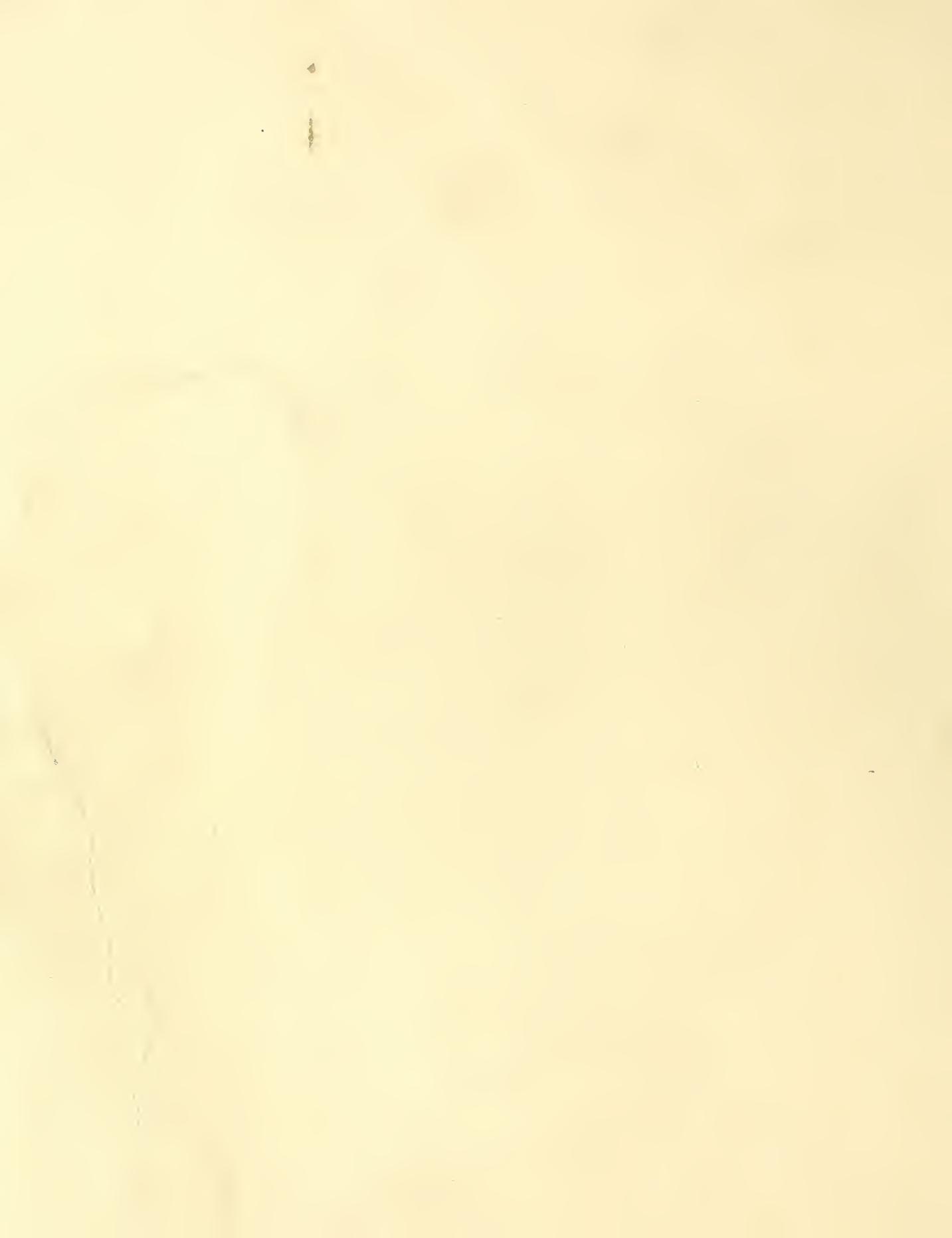


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VEGETABLE SITUATION



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL

MAR 13 1964

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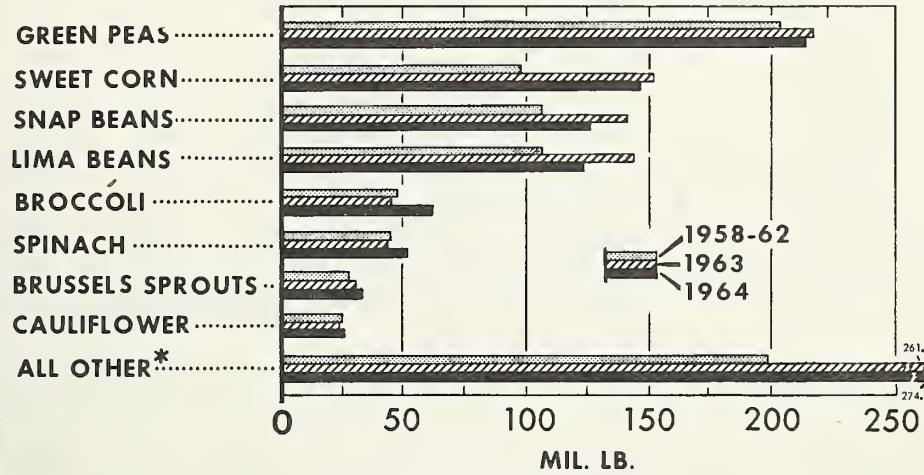
JANUARY 1964

Supplies of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, on January 1, 1964, amounted to 1.1 billion pounds, about the same as a year earlier, but nearly a fourth larger than the recent 5-year average.

Because of weather damage in the important winter crop producing areas, supplies of competing fresh vegetables the next few months are expected to be smaller than a year earlier. Disappearance of frozen vegetables this winter probably will total close to the heavy volume of last winter. With every major item in ample to heavy supply, prices for frozen vegetables into mid-1964 are likely to average the same as those of a year earlier.

FROZEN VEGETABLE STOCKS

January 1 Cold Storage Holdings



*EXCLUDES POTATOES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 829-64 (1) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

Winter Prospects For Vegetables

Table 1.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, yield per acre, and production of principal crops, selected seasons, average 1958-62, annual 1963 and indicated 1964

Crop and seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average : 1958-62		: 1963	: Indi- cated	Average : 1958-62		: 1963	: Indi- cated	Average : 1958-62		: 1963
	: Acres		: Acres	: Acres	: Cwt.		: Cwt.	: Cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.		: 1,000 cwt.
	: Acres	: Acres	: Acres	: Cwt.	: Cwt.	: Cwt.	: Cwt.	: Cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.	: 1,000 cwt.
VEGETABLES											
WINTER											
:											
Artichokes 1/	8,920	8,000	8,200	47	60	50	415	480	410		
Beans, lima	390	400	350	22	25	25	8	10	9		
Beans, snap	16,380	19,700	18,300	28	33	35	481	650	640		
Beets	2,180	1,800	1,800	89	95	95	195	171	171		
Broccoli 1/	3,320	3,200	4,250	46	35	62	152	113	262		
Cabbage 1/	43,510	40,500	43,300	152	163	164	6,613	6,610	7,088		
Carrots 1/	38,800	47,400	39,100	143	141	143	5,537	6,667	5,598		
Cauliflower 1/	3,230	2,200	2,500	63	56	67	201	124	168		
Celery 1/	11,260	9,890	9,770	456	479	463	5,101	4,735	4,520		
Corn, sweet	5,500	9,300	11,000	53	65	60	301	604	660		
Cucumbers	1,000	2,200	2,300	62	70	75	64	154	172		
Eggplant	620	750	700	118	155	160	77	116	112		
Escarole	6,040	6,700	6,300	116	115	115	702	770	724		
Kale 1/	2,000	1,600	1,400	70	50	60	140	80	84		
Lettuce	64,440	67,800	68,600	158	153	152	10,183	10,352	10,407		
Peppers, green 1/	4,820	4,900	5,500	98	115	120	494	564	660		
Shallots	1,120	500	450	26	28	30	30	14	14		
Spinach	10,280	7,400	8,800	58	57	63	602	424	553		
Tomatoes	14,780	17,900	17,700	139	180	200	2,099	3,222	3,540		
Total	238,590	252,140	250,320	140	142	143	33,395	35,860	35,792		
:											
SPRING											
:											
Asparagus 1/ 2/	153,660	145,000	143,100	24	26	--	3,661	3,755	--		
Cabbage 1/ 2/	13,640	12,100	12,000	128	139	--	1,743	1,684	--		
Early Onions 1/	25,360	22,600	26,000	104	130	--	2,534	2,938	--		
Early Late 2/	10,610	6,400	6,650	210	292	--	2,164	1,872	--		
Watermelons Late 2/	81,900	74,100	70,700	112	154	--	9,099	11,420	--		
Total Spring to date	285,170	260,200	258,450	67	83	--	19,201	21,669	--		
Winter and Spring to date	523,760	512,340	508,770	100	112	--	52,596	57,529	--		
:											

1/ Includes processing.

2/ 1964 prospective acreage.

Vegetables -- Fresh Market, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 3, 1964

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SUMMARY

Supplies of vegetables for fresh market this winter are expected to be smaller than in 1963. Smaller supplies are likely for tender vegetables such as cucumbers, sweet corn, and tomatoes, because of January freeze losses in Florida. The more hardy vegetables suffered minor losses, but acreages of many of the more important items are below 1963 levels and reduced output is expected. With total supplies smaller, prices for fresh vegetables will likely average above those of last winter.

Total canned vegetable supplies for marketing into mid-1964 probably are moderately smaller than the record volume of a year ago, but still substantially above average. Holdings of frozen vegetables are about the same as in 1963. Every major canned and frozen vegetable is in ample to heavy supply. Consumer demand for processed vegetables is expected to continue strong, and the rate of use is likely to remain high. Prices for canned vegetables in general are expected to average slightly above year-earlier levels. However, larger supplies have created market pressures for a few major items, particularly canned sweet corn, beets, and several tomato products. Prices for these vegetables are expected to be about the same to slightly lower than a year earlier. Prices for frozen vegetables to mid-1964 are likely to average about the same as a year earlier.

Potato supplies into mid-spring are only a little smaller than a year earlier. January 1 stocks amounted to 117 million hundredweight, slightly smaller than in 1963, but a tenth above the 1958-62 average. The winter crop, which accounts for only a small portion of the total supply, is down 7 percent. While total supplies are smaller than a year ago, they are more than adequate for trade needs and prices continue low. Intentions reports indicate moderately less early spring acreage than a year ago and a material cut in late spring plantings.

Supplies of sweet potatoes for marketing through the spring appear to be materially smaller than the heavy supply of a year ago. Sweetpotato production in 1963 was 17 percent smaller than in 1962, but marketings during the first half of the season were only slightly less than a year earlier. Prices are likely to increase seasonally the next 4 to 5 months and average substantially above those during the same period of 1963.

Total supplies of dry edible beans for the 1963-64 season were moderately larger than the previous season, with a record output more than offsetting a smaller carryover. Supplies of all important white classes are substantially larger than last season. Colored bean supplies appear to be a little smaller than last season, because of fewer small red beans. Pinto supplies are close to last season, while those of red kidney beans are up slightly. Domestic use of beans may equal last season and substantially larger exports are expected. Prices to growers for 1963-crop dry beans are likely to average slightly above those for the 1962 crop.

Production of dry peas in 1963 was 4 percent below 1962. But due to heavier carryover stocks, supplies this season were a little larger than the previous season. However, a continued strong export market is expected. Prices to growers for the 1963 crop are likely to average close to those of the 1962 crop.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET

1963 Fresh Vegetable Output Larger; Value Lower. Melon Production and Value Increase

Total production of commercial fresh market vegetables and melons in 1963 was 219.4 million hundredweight, 2 percent larger than in 1962. The increase largely reflected more favorable weather during the first half of the year. Growers in both winter and spring-crop areas planted 4 percent more acres, experienced fewer acreage losses, and achieved higher yields. As a result, tonnage of winter vegetables was 6 percent larger, and that of spring vegetables and melons 11 percent larger than in 1962. Output during the summer was equal to the level in 1962, but fall production was down 5 percent. Among the principal vegetable items, total 1963 output of carrots, celery, sweet corn, cucumbers, and lettuce was larger than a year earlier. Partially offsetting were smaller crops of snap beans, cabbage, onions, and tomatoes. Production of both cantaloups and watermelons was larger than in 1962.

Total cash value of 1963 fresh-market vegetables was \$771 million, 2 percent less than in 1962. Prices to growers for most of the more important items averaged lower in 1963 than a year earlier, generally due to larger supplies available. But marketing problems caused by overlapping harvests, particularly in the spring and late summer, contributed to a lower price or value for several commodities. Value of the total fresh cabbage crop was down \$8 million from 1962 because of distorted harvest patterns during the spring. Supplies of carrots and celery exceeded trade needs most of the year -- carrot crop value was

down \$6 million; celery, \$16 million. The only major vegetables to show appreciable gains in value were broccoli, up \$2 million, and onions, up \$20 million.

Value of the 1963 watermelon crop increased \$3.4 million, but 6 percent of the U. S. supply was not marketed because of low prices. Cantaloup value was up \$11 million from 1962, primarily because of a strong early season market.

Winter Supplies Expected to be
Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Total supplies of fresh vegetables during the remaining winter months are likely to be smaller than a year earlier. Acreages of several of the major commodities are smaller than in 1963 and frosts occurred during January in all of the important winter crop areas. A mid-January freeze in Florida damaged a number of the more tender items, such as snap beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, and sweet corn. Movement of these commodities is expected to be curtailed into late March. The more hardy vegetables -- cabbage, celery, and carrots -- suffered only minor losses. But, except for cabbage, expected output of these vegetables prior to the cold weather was about the same to smaller than a year earlier.

Supplies of domestically produced vegetables will be supplemented by imports, primarily from Mexico. Vegetable acreage in Mexico was damaged by heavy rainfall early in the season, but reports indicate extensive replanting and recent good crop development. The total supply of winter vegetables available for export to the U. S. appears to be about the same as a year ago. There may be slightly smaller supplies of cantaloups from the Apatzingan area, which usually provides the first imports. But substantially larger supplies of cantaloups and cucumbers will be available from Mexico's West Coast areas. Available tomato, onion, and pepper supplies in Mexico probably will be as large as in 1963. Even though foreign-grown supplies will be large, volume of imports into this country will be influenced by the domestic supply and price situation.

Continued expansion of the general economy is expected in coming months, with further increases in employment and consumer income. This should sustain a high level of demand for fresh vegetables. With total supplies likely to be smaller than a year ago, prices for fresh vegetables this winter are expected to average above those of last winter.

Prospects for Leading
Fresh Market Vegetables

Cabbage: Total supplies of cabbage are expected to be moderately larger this winter than last. January 1, 1964, New York storage holdings of cabbage at 784,000 hundredweight, were 15 percent above last year and 64 percent above the recent 5-year average. Winter output is moderately above the freeze-damaged

1962 crop. Acreages in both Texas and Florida, which typically account for three-fifths of the winter output, are larger than a year earlier, and above average yields are expected. Prior to the low temperatures in January, production was expected to be nearly a tenth larger than in 1963 in Florida and 6 percent larger in Texas. Prospective supply in California is moderately above 1963 but only slightly above the recent 5-year average.

Through January this year, harvest of cabbage was hampered by weather and shipments were only a little above the relatively light movement of a year earlier. F.o.b. prices were high but averaged materially below the extremely high level in 1963. With remaining supplies of cabbage well above a year ago, prices during February and March this year likely will average below those in 1963.

Carrots: Supplies of carrots this winter probably will be materially smaller than a year earlier but about equal to the 1958-62 average. Prospective output in Texas is more than a fifth smaller than last year and 5 percent below average. California tonnage is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1963 but materially about average.

Texas dominates the carrot market from mid-December through April. Shipments from the State have been running below year-ago levels and, with a much smaller crop, the rate of movement likely will be lower than a year ago most of the season. Prices are expected to average well above last year. The probable higher price is likely to result in California interstate shipments of winter carrots exceeding the volume of a year ago.

Celery: Winter celery supplies are moderately smaller than a year ago and materially below the 1958-62 average. Expected production in California is 6 percent smaller than a year ago because of less acreage. Prospective output in Florida is 3 percent smaller than in 1963, but moderately above the recent 5-year average; acreage is up from last year but yields may be lower.

Shipments of the winter celery crop through most of January were substantially below a year earlier, and shipping point prices averaged a little higher. With improved weather growers should be able to increase harvest during the February-March period. But with total supplies smaller than in 1963, prices are likely to average above the relatively low levels of last year. Marketings of Florida celery will again be regulated under a State marketing order.

Lettuce: Total supplies of lettuce for marketing this winter are about the same as a year ago. Output of the important California crop is expected to be moderately smaller than in 1963. But offsetting gains are in prospect in Florida, Texas, and Arizona. Although growers in Texas and Arizona (Yuma area) will continue to ship lettuce throughout the winter, the peaks of their seasons are past. The Imperial Valley of California will account for most of the shipments into early March. Frosts restricted harvests most of January; volume was

light and shipping-point prices remained moderately above last year's high levels. But increasing supplies are in prospect for the next 4 to 5 weeks. Shipments are likely to average close to those of a year ago.

Onions: Supplies of onions this winter are relatively light. The 1963 late summer crop, a portion of which was stored for later marketing, was 4 percent smaller than in 1962. However, sales through December were above a year earlier and losses were heavier. With production down from a year ago but utilization up, the January 1, 1964, storage stocks of 4.5 million hundredweight were 17 percent smaller than a year earlier and 8 percent below the 1958-62 average. Holdings were smaller than last year by 23 percent in the Eastern States and 26 percent in the West. Supplies in the Central States were 4 percent larger than in 1963.

Since harvest began, prices to growers for 1963-crop late summer onions have been materially above a year ago and the 1958-62 average. Early season strength was due mostly to light competition from relatively small early summer crops. The sustained market through the fall and early winter apparently reflected the smaller total output, and above normal cullage in several important States. With remaining supplies much smaller than a year ago, prices are likely to continue sharply higher into March.

Shipments from the south Texas early spring crop normally begin in late February and reach important volume by late March. Currently it appears that movement during March will be heavier than in 1963. Although cold weather has caused some delay, crop development has been better than a year ago. Also, acreage for harvest in the earliest district -- the Rio Grande Valley -- is 15 percent larger than in 1963, with most of the increase on higher yielding, irrigated acreage. Acreage is materially larger than a year ago in the Coastal Bend; unchanged in the Laredo district; and down 5 percent in the Winter Garden district.

Imports of onions this winter have been sharply higher than a year ago, in response to attractive prices. From early December through mid-January, unloads of Mexican onions in the major terminal markets totaled 50 percent larger than a year earlier. Reports indicate Chilean onion production was down from a year ago due to adverse weather, and total exportable supplies may be smaller than last season. However, the movement of Chilean onions to Europe may be limited because of low European prices, thus increasing the volume available for export to the United States.

Growers of onions for late spring harvest report intentions to increase acreage 4 percent above 1963. Material increases in California and Georgia would more than offset fewer plantings in Arizona, North Carolina, and Texas.

Tomatoes: The mid-January freeze resulted in heavy damage to the tomato crop in Dade County, Florida, the principal domestic source of winter supplies. Shipments of "green-wrap" tomatoes during February-March this year will be much smaller than in 1963. Areas producing mostly "vine-ripes" escaped

with only minor damage. The 1964 vine-ripe acreage is sharply higher than a year ago, pointing to larger supplies in coming months. But into late winter, overall domestic tomato supplies are expected to be smaller than a year earlier, and prices likely will average higher.

Domestic supplies of tomatoes will be supplemented by imports from Mexico. Although total tomato acreage in Mexico reportedly is smaller than a year ago, the cutback occurred in the bush type. Plantings of higher yielding pole types are up materially. Supplies available for export to the United States are likely to be at least as large as in 1963. With high prices in prospect during the next 6 to 8 weeks, imports are expected to be larger than last winter.

VEGETABLES FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Acreage, Production, and Value of Processing Crops Down in 1963

Total 1963 production of the principal vegetables for commercial processing was 15 percent smaller than the record tonnage in 1962, but 8 percent larger than the 1957-61 average. Much smaller crops of tomatoes, sweet corn, and lima beans were responsible for most of the decline from 1962. Acreages of each were sharply below a year earlier, and although yields were high, tomato tonnage was down 24 percent; lima beans, 21 percent; and sweet corn, 8 percent. Green pea production was a little smaller than a year earlier -- acreage was up but weather was poor and yields were low. Both lower yields and smaller acreage contributed to a 11-percent reduction in the output of cabbage for kraut. Production increases were recorded for asparagus, beets, snap beans, cucumbers for pickles, and spinach. High yields accounted for most of the gains; acreages generally were close to year-earlier levels.

Aggregate value of the processing vegetable crops in 1963 was \$321 million, 12 percent less than in 1962 but 12 percent above the recent 5-year average. Because of substantially less tonnage and lower prices to growers in most States, value of the processing tomato crop was 28 percent less than in 1962. Values also were sharply below year-earlier levels for lima beans, and cabbage for kraut, and moderately lower for beets and sweet corn. Prices for green peas were a little higher than in 1962. But with tonnage smaller, value was slightly lower. Values were higher than in 1962 for asparagus, snap beans, and cucumbers for pickles.

CANNED VEGETABLES

1963 Pack Moderately Smaller Than in 1962

The total 1963 canned pack of vegetables probably was moderately smaller than that in 1962, primarily because of substantially smaller packs of tomato products, sauerkraut, spinach, and lima beans. The peeled tomato, pumpkin and

squash, and sweet corn packs were down moderately from those in 1962, and the pack of green peas was down slightly. But 1963 canned packs of snap beans, asparagus, and cucumber pickles were larger than in 1962, and increased packs are indicated for beets and carrots.

The reduction in total pack in 1963 was offset to a considerable degree by the large carryover into the packing season. Total supplies for the 1963-64 marketing season probably were about 3 percent smaller than the record volume available during the previous season.

Remaining Supplies Smaller
Than a Year Ago

Total supplies of canned vegetables available for marketing into mid-1964 appear to be moderately smaller than a year ago but materially larger than the 1958-62 average. Every major item is in adequate to heavy supply relative to trade requirements. Holdings of tomato juice are materially smaller than a year ago, but slightly above the recent 5-year average. Supplies of canned tomatoes, catsup, lima beans, and kraut probably are moderately smaller than in 1963. Stocks of snap beans are slightly below the high level of a year ago. But larger supplies of canned beets, spinach and peas are indicated compared to 1963, and supplies of sweet corn, asparagus, and cucumber pickles probably are record high.

Buyer demand for canned vegetables during the first half of the 1963-64 season was firm. And, with fewer supplies available, overall prices have averaged a little above those of a year earlier. Prices were moderately higher for canned lima beans and sauerkraut, and slightly higher for green peas. Prices for all tomato items were above the depressed levels of last season -- ranging from a little higher for catsup to materially higher for tomato juice. However, prices for several tomato products were under pressure in early 1964.

Markets for several other commodities also have been under considerable pressure this season. Supplies of canned sweet corn materially exceed trade needs, and prices have remained close to the low levels of a year earlier. Snap bean prices were below year-earlier levels in the West, but moderately higher in the East and Midwest. Canned beet supplies are large and, in early January, f.o.b. prices dropped to the lowest levels since 1958. The market for canned asparagus weakened during January in the face of record cannery holdings. However, prices for this product still are relatively high.

Prospects for the last half of the 1963-64 marketing season point to a continued heavy movement of most items, with no significant market changes likely through late spring. Carryovers into the 1964 packing season generally are expected to be smaller than a year earlier, but still materially above the recent 5-year average.

FROZEN VEGETABLES

Pack in 1963 About
Same as in 1962

The total pack of frozen vegetables in 1963 appears to have been about as large as in 1962, and substantially above the 1957-61 average. Data on tonnage for freezing indicate that frozen packs of snap beans and cauliflower were slightly larger than in 1962, and broccoli materially larger. The spring spinach pack of 104 million pounds was record large, while the pack of cut sweet corn at 168 million pounds was only a shade below the previous record. But the 1963 green pea frozen pack, at 343 million pounds, was moderately smaller than in 1962, and the asparagus pack was down 3 percent. Also, a materially smaller pack of lima beans is indicated.

Remaining Supplies Near
Those of a Year Ago

Mid-season supplies of frozen vegetables were, in total, about the same as a year ago. Storage holdings of frozen vegetables, excluding potatoes, on January 1, 1964, were 1,060 million pounds compared to 1,058 million pounds a year earlier. Supplies of broccoli were substantially larger than in 1963 and those of Brussels sprouts, carrots, mixed peas and carrots, and spinach were slightly to moderately larger. However, stocks of sweet corn and green peas were slightly smaller than a year ago and holdings of asparagus, lima beans, and snap beans were down moderately. Frozen french fried potato stocks were about equal to those in 1963 and materially larger than the 1957-61 average.

Consumer demand for frozen vegetables is expected to continue strong in 1964. Total disappearance during the first half of this year probably will be about the same or a little larger than that during the same period in 1963. The Florida freeze damage may encourage heavier use of a few items, particularly snap beans. However, with every frozen vegetable in relatively large supply, competition for sales will continue intense. Prices for all major frozen vegetables are not expected to change much during the next 4 to 6 months, averaging about the same as a year earlier.

Acreage-Marketing Guides for
Vegetables for Processing

The bulk of the acreage to be planted to processing vegetables in 1964 will be contracted during the next several months. To aid growers and processors in their bargaining, the Department issues acreage-marketing guides for vegetables for commercial processing. The guides furnish marketing information for the major items, and suggest acreage adjustments needed to obtain adequate supplies. Guides for 1964 crops will be announced in February. Free copies may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250

POTATOES

Review of 1963
Production
and Price

Potato production in 1963 totaled 275.5 million hundredweight, 3 percent larger than in 1962 but 6 percent smaller than the record 1961 tonnage. Improved yields accounted for the increase over a year earlier; harvested acreage was slightly smaller. Western States in particular experienced favorable potato growing weather. Record yields were realized for the late spring crop in California, late summer and fall crops in Oregon, and fall crops in Idaho, Washington and Wyoming. Dry weather was a problem in many central and eastern producing areas, but output per acre in most States was well above the recent 5-year average. The U. S. average yield, at 202.5 hundredweight, was record high. Production of potatoes for winter and early summer harvest was smaller than a year earlier, but all other seasonal groups showed production increases. Early spring tonnage was up 50 percent; late spring, 10 percent; late summer, 1 percent; and fall, 3 percent.

Through the first months of 1963, prices to growers for potatoes averaged above the depressed levels of a year earlier. Storage supplies were smaller than in 1962 and winter crop tonnage was down sharply. A strong export demand was an additional stimulant. But supplies still exceeded trade requirements. From December 18, 1962, through May 1963, the USDA operated a diversion program to assist growers in marketing their large supplies of 1962 fall crop potatoes. Under the program, 6.2 million hundredweight were diverted to starch and livestock feed. The diversion program accelerated the disappearance of storage stocks. But markets deteriorated steadily as spring crop harvests gained momentum. Prices slipped below year-earlier levels during May and in June were sharply below those of 1962. In early July the Department announced a potato purchase program to assist growers in the Southeast who were experiencing marketing difficulties. About 5,000 hundredweight were subsequently purchased in North Carolina. As harvests shifted into summer crop states, there was a pronounced market improvement. Prices to growers during August were sharply above those of a year earlier and the highest since 1956. But prices returned to low levels as fall crop supplies reached important volume. Since October, prices have been below those of a year earlier.

Potato Supplies Smaller
Than a Year Ago

Total supplies of potatoes available for marketing into mid-spring appear to be slightly smaller than a year earlier. Storage stocks of fall-crop potatoes, which will account for the bulk of the marketings, are down slightly from a year ago. Early reports indicate production for winter harvest in Florida and California would total 3.6 million hundredweight, 7 percent smaller than the 1963 crop. Growers have reported intentions to plant moderately less acreage for early spring harvest than last year. Yields near the average of recent years on the intended acreage would result in a crop much smaller than the 1963 record.

Stocks of potatoes in growers and dealers hands in the fall crop producing States on January 1, 1964 totaled 116.8 million hundredweight, slightly below a year earlier but a tenth above the 1958-62 average (table 2). Storage holdings in both the Eastern and Central States were smaller, but those in the Western States were larger than a year earlier. Stocks in the 8 Eastern States were 41.2 million hundredweight, 9 percent below a year earlier. Holdings in the 9 Central States, at 25.0 million hundredweight, were 3 percent below a year earlier levels. January 1 storage supplies in the 9 Western States were 50.5 million hundredweight, a tenth larger than in 1963. Larger holdings in Idaho accounted for nearly all of the increase in the western supply.

Although a little smaller than a year ago, potato supplies still are burdensome, and markets in nearly all areas have been under pressure. Prices to growers during January averaged \$1.48 per hundredweight compared to \$1.58 in January, 1963. With heavy supplies available into mid-spring, prices are expected to continue relatively low.

Prices for potatoes in the late spring months will depend largely on the size of the late spring crop. But the quantity of storage potatoes remaining will have an important influence on markets. Disappearance of potatoes from storage this season has been relatively heavy. The December movement to nearly all outlets -- fresh markets, chippers, other food processors, starch and live-stock feed -- was above year earlier levels. Although adverse weather hampered marketing activities in many areas, disappearance appears to have held up well during January.

Table 2.--Potatoes: January 1 total stocks, 26 fall States, by areas, United States

Year	8 Eastern	9 Central	9 Western	Total
	States	States	States	26 States
	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.	Mil. cwt.
1958-62 average	41.0	22.7	42.0	105.8
1958	38.9	15.8	38.0	92.7
1959	42.8	22.6	42.4	107.9
1960	38.4	22.5	38.5	99.4
1961	41.4	25.1	38.5	105.0
1962	43.7	27.6	52.8	124.1
1963	45.2	25.9	46.0	117.2
1964	41.2	25.0	50.5	116.8

1/ May not add to total due to rounding.

With heavy inventories of processed products, potato food processing activity during the next 4 to 5 months may average about the same as a year earlier. Also, export sales probably will be much smaller this winter than last. But the movement to diversion outlets is likely to continue a little heavier than last season. With stocks already down from a year ago, remaining supplies of storage potatoes in late spring are likely to be smaller than in 1963. Also, production of 1964 late spring season potatoes may be smaller than a year ago. Producers of this crop have reported intentions to plant 12 percent fewer acres than in 1963. If recent average yields are realized on such an acreage, production of late spring potatoes would be materially smaller than in 1963.

Diversion Program

Removes More Tonnage

On October 25, USDA announced a potato diversion program to assist growers in marketing the large 1963 fall crop. The program was made available only in States or areas where the potato industry had adopted an acceptable marketing plan to provide consumers with the better quality potatoes. Payment for diverted potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better was 50 cents per hundred-weight through January. Payments will be 40 cents through February, and 30 cents thereafter until termination of the program. Under the current program, which began operating earlier than last season, diversions through January 24 totaled 2.8 million hundredweight. This compares with 1.1 million diverted to the same date a year ago.

Foreign Trade

Prospects for U. S. potato exports in 1964 are less favorable than in 1963. Last year large quantities of potatoes were exported to Europe during February and March when severe weather curtailed opening of European storages and hampered transportation. Because of a moderate increase in production, Western European supplies are larger than a year ago. Movement of U. S. potatoes to Europe this year will be negligible. In addition, U. S. exports to Canada during the first half of 1964 may be smaller than a year earlier. Although the Canadian fall crop was smaller than in 1962, movement has been slower, and current storage holdings are above those of a year ago.

1964 Acreage-Marketing

Guides

Each year the USDA publishes acreage-marketing guides for the various seasonal potato crops. The guides are designed to aid potato growers in developing their production and marketing plans. Booklets containing detailed guides for each State for 1964 summer and fall crop potatoes will be published in February. Free copies can be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington, D. C. 20250

SWEETPOTATOES

1963 Production Substantially
Lower Than 1962.

Harvested acreage of sweetpotatoes in 1963 was 10 percent below a year earlier, with reductions reported in nearly all major States. Acreages in Texas, North Carolina, and Georgia were about a fifth smaller than in 1962; Alabama showed a decline of 10 percent; New Jersey and Mississippi were down 7 percent; and Louisiana, the most important sweetpotato-producing State, cut acreage 6 percent. Growing conditions in many areas were less favorable than in 1962. Crops in the Central Atlantic States in particular were affected by dry weather, and yields were materially below 1962 levels. As a result, the U. S. average yield was 80.4 hundredweight, compared with the record high of 86.3 hundredweight the previous year. With less acreage and lower yields, sweetpotato production was 16.1 million hundredweight, 17 percent smaller than in 1962 and 5 percent below the 1957-61 average.

Supplies Smaller and
Prices Higher Than
a Year Earlier

Production data, together with information on marketings since the beginning of the 1963-64 season, point to smaller remaining supplies of sweetpotatoes than last year. Combined production in New Jersey, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and California -- which furnish the bulk of supplies for marketing during the last half of the season -- was 17 percent less than in 1962. Unloads in 41 cities from these States through late January this season were 4 percent less than during the same period a year earlier. With smaller supplies in prospect for the balance of the season and trade demand little changed from last year, prices during the next 4-5 months are likely to average materially above those of last season. F.o.b. prices at Louisiana shipping points for the week ending January 25 averaged \$4.38 per 50-pound crate of U. S. No. 1, cured, Porto Rico-type sweetpotatoes, compared with \$2.75 per crate during the corresponding week a year earlier.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

White Bean Supplies
Up, Colored Down
From Last Season

Total supplies of dry edible beans available for the 1963-64 season were moderately larger than those of the previous season. Carryover stocks on September 1, 1963, were sharply below a year earlier, but the decline was more than offset by the record production of 20.7 million 100-pound bags. Supplies of the white classes as a group were materially larger than a year earlier. Carryover stocks were smaller but production at 10.5 million bags was up 19 percent. Colored bean supplies appear to be slightly smaller than last season. The 10 percent increase in production in 1963 was not sufficient to offset the smaller carryover.

Table 3.--Beans, dry edible: Production by commercial classes,
average 1957-61 and annual 1959-63

Class	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags 2/					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963 1/	
White:						
Pea, navy	5,414	6,069	5,845	6,755	6,725	7,522
Great Northern	1,808	2,256	1,572	1,678	1,469	2,282
Small white 3/	712	943	618	438	542	619
White marrow	50	37	38	79	19	26
White kidney	11	--	--	--	--	--
Yelloweye	95	80	83	71	79	92
Total, white	8,090	9,385	8,156	9,021	8,834	10,541
Colored:						
Pink	379	269	314	457	323	323
Pinto	4,853	4,381	4,475	5,592	4,062	4,700
Red Kidney	1,341	988	1,474	1,555	1,579	1,702
Small red	841	871	733	360	534	424
Cranberry	120	204	124	116	82	111
Total, colored	7,534	6,713	7,120	8,080	6,580	7,260
Lima:						
Large	896	916	756	774	950	781
Baby	407	412	467	454	521	540
Total, lima	1,303	1,328	1,223	1,228	1,471	1,321
Other:						
Black turtle soup	116	85	144	220	286	99
Blackeye	818	841	570	966	648	770
Garbanzo	55	65	86	5	34	55
Other	504	522	618	767	746	664
Total, other	1,493	1,513	1,418	1,958	1,714	1,588
United States	18,420	18,939	17,917	20,287	18,599	20,710

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Include flat small white.

Supplies of both pea and Great Northern beans, the 2 most important of the white classes, were substantially larger than last season. Pea bean stocks at the beginning of the current season were up slightly from a year earlier, and production at 7.5 million hundredweight was 12 percent more than in 1962. The 1963 dry bean acreage in Michigan, where practically all of the pea bean crop is grown, was unchanged from a year earlier. However, yields were up 15 percent. Carryover stocks of Great Northerns were very low, but output in 1963 was 55 percent larger than the small 1962 crop. Supplies of small white beans were materially larger than last season.

Among the important colored classes, pinto bean supplies for 1963-64 appeared to be unchanged from last season. Carryover stocks were materially smaller than a year earlier but production was up 16 percent. Supplies of red kidney and cranberry beans were slightly larger than last season. Those of small red beans were smaller. Supplies of California large limas were about a tenth smaller than last season; baby lima supplies were a little larger.

Total Disappearance Expected
to be Larger Because of
Increased Exports

Domestic use of dry beans during the 1963-64 marketing season is expected to be about the same as last season. However, exports are expected to be substantially larger. Exports during September-November this marketing season were about 2 million hundredweight, 1.1 million more than during the same period last season. The current strength in the foreign market stems largely from lower production in such importing countries as France and Yugoslavia, and fewer exportable supplies in Eastern Europe, normally an important supply source for Western Europe. Also, demand in South America may be stronger. The 1963 crop in Brazil, the most important producer in South America, was 4 percent smaller than a year earlier, and trade reports indicate a possible late season shortage. But 1963 production in Mexico, in past years a market for pintos, was 3 percent larger than 1962, and record large.

Because of the strong foreign demand, prices for 1963-crop beans are expected to average slightly higher than a year earlier, despite larger supplies. Prices to growers in January averaged \$7.02 per hundredweight compared with \$6.95 in January, 1963.

Average Support Price
Unchanged, Maturity
Date Extended

The national average support price for 1963-crop dry edible beans is \$6.32 per hundredweight for U. S. No. 1 beans, cleaned and bagged. As under past programs, beans were supported through loans and purchase agreements, available from harvest time through January 31, 1964. The level of price support for 1964-crop beans has not yet been announced.

On December 27, a modification of the loan maturity date (April 30, 1964) was announced. Producers in States west of the Mississippi River can request a 60-day extension. Producers requesting an extension will have to show that warehouse storage charges have been paid through the later maturity date. The later maturity date will give producers additional opportunity to move their loan collateral into commercial channels. Marketings also can be spread over a longer period of time to avoid lowering the market price level by large sales in a relatively short period of time.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Supply Slightly Larger Than the 1962-63 Season

Supplies of dry field peas available for distribution in the 1963-64 season appear to be slightly larger than the previous season because of heavier carryover stocks. Output in 1963 was 4.7 million 100-pound bags, 4 percent less than the 4.9 million bags produced in 1962. The yield per acre in 1963 was record high, but 5 percent fewer acres were planted and acreage losses were heavier than a year earlier. Production of Alaska peas, including other smooth green kinds, was up 29 percent from 1962. But output of Canada peas (including smooth white and yellow kinds), and "other" kinds (mostly wrinkled peas for seed) were down 32 and 34 percent, respectively.

Favorable Export Market Expected

Domestic use of dry peas this season is expected to be close to the levels of a year earlier. Thus, larger supplies are available for export sales. Prospects for foreign trade appear favorable. Production in Europe apparently was slightly smaller than a year earlier, and lower quality has been reported because of a wet harvest season. Both the Netherlands and Morocco, large suppliers of the European market, had smaller crops than in 1962. Export movement during the first portion of the current season has been heavy, and for 1963-64 may total close to that of 1962-63. With a continued strong export market likely, prices to growers for the 1963 crop are expected to average close to those of a year ago.

- : The Vegetable Situation is published :
: in January, April, July, and October. :
:
: The next issue is scheduled for :
: release on May 2, 1964. :
:

Table 4.--Vegetables and melons for fresh market: Commercial acreage, production, and season average price per hundredweight received by farmers for principal crops, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963 1/

Crop	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per hundredweight		
	Average		1957-61	Average		1957-61	Average		1957-61
	Acres	Acres	Acres	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
	1,000	1,000	1,000						
Artichokes 2/	9,200	8,000	8,000	392	440	480	9.15	9.54	9.85
Asparagus	46,760	36,700	36,350	1,241	1,048	1,044	13.66	15.83	16.36
Beans, lima	15,590	16,100	15,500	382	400	403	8.79	9.08	8.65
Beans, snap	122,630	114,820	112,340	4,516	4,267	4,243	8.74	9.34	9.46
Beets	4,110	3,650	3,400	501	424	424	2.64	2.92	2.86
Broccoli 2/	40,920	37,350	40,450	2,165	2,074	2,478	7.79	8.22	7.80
Brussels sprouts 2/	5,490	6,000	6,200	655	659	708	7.97	9.43	9.40
Cabbage 3/	113,340	111,580	107,825	19,056	19,024	18,870	2.08	2.86	2.44
Cantaloups 4/	125,230	132,300	125,050	12,384	13,534	13,634	4.56	4.22	4.94
Carrots 2/	80,080	83,690	90,470	16,155	16,876	17,851	2.79	2.68	2.20
Cauliflower 2/	30,010	27,130	27,180	2,600	2,583	2,468	6.33	7.52	7.44
Celery 2/	35,040	30,730	31,430	15,030	14,129	14,432	3.61	4.66	3.44
Corn, sweet	204,320	209,370	210,370	12,678	13,406	13,545	3.88	3.85	3.93
Cucumbers	53,860	52,270	56,200	4,452	4,252	4,969	5.10	5.90	4.97
Eggplant	4,740	3,500	4,250	493	547	518	5.42	5.43	5.25
Escarole	7,340	7,950	8,550	911	969	1,062	4.88	6.17	5.00
Garlic 2/	3,480	2,700	4,100	287	284	390	9.27	10.79	9.04
Honey dews	9,720	9,450	7,950	1,293	1,235	1,320	5.23	4.63	5.80
Kale 2/	2,160	1,700	1,600	153	110	80	5.00	6.50	6.30
Lettuce	224,730	198,650	215,680	36,186	37,566	38,751	3.87	4.35	4.18
Onions 2/	104,780	95,790	95,000	24,768	25,765	25,224	2.88	2.56	3.38
Peas, green	7,320	5,300	4,750	263	229	181	9.30	10.44	10.82
Peppers, green 2/	45,130	44,210	45,220	3,416	3,772	3,896	8.51	8.51	7.59
Shallots	2,680	1,000	900	68	26	26	6.01	6.69	10.08
Spinach	26,800	21,750	20,850	1,546	1,205	1,200	6.46	7.15	7.33
Tomatoes	190,780	160,150	159,840	19,720	20,822	20,070	7.25	7.21	7.48
Watermelons	353,540	311,280	307,610	29,753	28,890	31,114	1.45	1.42	1.39
Total	1,869,780	1,733,120	1,747,065	211,064	214,536	219,381			

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Includes some quantities used for processing.

3/ Price computed from value and production less not marketed.

4/ Includes Casabas, Persians, and other muskmelons.

Table 5.-Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Unloads at 41 cities, indicated periods 1962, 1963 and 1964
(Expressed in carlot equivalents)

Commodity	Nov. 16, 1962-Dec. 13, 1962			Dec. 14, 1962-Jan. 10, 1963			Nov. 15, 1963-Dec. 12, 1963			Nov. 15, 1963-Jan. 9, 1964		
	Domestic sources	Im- ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im- ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im- ports	Total	Domestic sources	Im- ports	Total
	3/	2/	3/	3/	2/	3/	3/	2/	3/	3/	2/	3/
Beans, lima, snap and fava	742	48	790	344	130	474	640	36	676	513	71	584
Beets	39	--	39	36	--	36	71	--	71	27	--	27
Broccoli	232	--	232	234	--	234	270	--	270	229	--	229
Cabbage	2,480	--	2,480	2,569	2	2,571	2,464	--	2,464	2,468	--	2,468
Cantaloups and other melons 1/	127	208	335	1,441	8	80	106	88	194	3	42	45
Carrots	1,364	77	1,441	1,463	53	1,516	1,239	1,383	1,266	80	1,346	561
Cauliflower	931	--	931	691	--	691	879	--	879	561	--	561
Celery	2,424	--	2,424	2,457	--	2,457	2,328	--	2,328	2,074	--	2,074
Corn	502	--	502	143	--	143	485	--	485	230	--	230
Cucumbers	704	1	705	207	155	362	659	21	680	374	142	516
Eggplant	198	5	203	131	23	154	156	1	157	110	9	149
Escarole and endive	258	9	267	244	2	246	278	5	283	290	--	290
Lettuce and romaine	6,290	--	6,290	5,533	--	5,533	6,248	3	6,251	5,256	--	5,256
Onions 2/	2,330	15	2,345	2,239	78	2,317	2,301	69	2,370	2,187	115	2,302
Peas, green	51	--	51	21	47	68	24	--	24	22	33	55
Peppers	912	21	933	617	77	694	923	17	940	673	54	727
Spinach	295	--	295	263	--	263	345	--	345	264	--	264
Squash	597	--	597	392	5	397	556	--	556	447	14	431
Tomatoes	2,767	33	2,800	1,722	320	2,042	2,211	112	2,353	1,706	305	2,011
Turnips and rutabagas	226	190	416	206	172	378	226	204	430	212	178	390
Watermelons (including mixed)	1	4	5	2	--	2	13	16	29	4	7	11
Total	24,680	611	25,291	21,047	1,146	22,193	23,434	716	24,150	20,232	1,050	21,282
Potatoes	11,670	19	11,689	12,203	9	12,212	12,152	10	12,162	11,880	6	11,886
Sweetpotatoes	1,481	--	1,481	1,483	--	1,483	1,562	--	1,562	1,293	--	1,293
Grand total	37,831	630	38,461	34,733	1,155	35,888	37,148	726	37,874	33,405	1,056	34,461

1/ Except watermelons.

2/ Includes shallots, chives, cipolinas, leeks, scallions, and green onions.

3/ Rail, truck, boat and air combined. Truck unloads are not 100 percent complete but represent highest completeness obtainable under local conditions in markets covered.

Markets include: Albany, Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbia, Dallas, Denver, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Louisville, Milwaukee, Miami, Memphis, Minneapolis, Nashville, Newark, Tacoma, New Orleans, New York, Oakland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland (Ore.), Providence, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Antonio, San Francisco, Washington, and Wichita.

Market News: Weekly reports, AMS, USDA.

Table 6.--Vegetables, fresh: Representative wholesale prices (l.c.l. sales) at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when available) indicated periods, 1962, 1963, and 1964

Market and commodity	State of origin	Unit	Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1962-63		1963-64			
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			13	18	15	12	17	14
<u>New York</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	5.25	4.75	8.00	6.00	4.40	6.75
Broccoli, bunched	California	14's small crt.	3.10	3.50	3.75	3.00	4.25	3.25
Cabbage, domestic round type	Florida	1-3/4 bu. crt.	--	4.50	4.25	--	2.40	3.10
Cabbage, Danish type	New York	50-lb. sack	1.05	2.50	1.85	--	1.25	1.50
Carrots, bunched	California	4 doz. 2/3 WGA crt.	5.50	5.00	5.75	6.25	--	4.40
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	4.90	5.75	5.25	5.00	6.10	4.75
Celery, Pascal	Florida	2-4 doz. 16 in. crt.	--	3.65	3.50	--	3.25	3.75
Celery, Pascal	California	2-2½ doz. 16 in. crt.	3.75	5.50	5.00	3.75	5.00	5.75
Corn, green	Florida	5 doz. crt., yellow	4.40	4.75	--	3.75	4.90	4.65
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	5.00	7.50	12.50	3.25	6.25	10.50
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.75	4.25	3.75	3.75	4.25	3.90
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	2.15	3.00	2.25	1.90	2.50	2.65
Kale	Virginia	1-½ bu. crt., bchd.	--	2.00	1.50	--	1.75	1.65
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. ctn.	4.50	3.75	5.00	6.00	4.80	6.40
Onions, yellow	New York(west)	50 lb. sack, med. size	1.45	1.55	1.65	2.00	2.15	2.20
Peppers, green, California Wonder	Florida	Bu. bskt. med.-lge.	--	5.00	6.50	--	4.75	4.15
Spinach, Savoy type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	--	2.35	3.00	--	2.00	2.00
Tomatoes, green, ripes and turning	Florida	6 X 6 & lgr., 40-lb. carton	--	3.75	7.15	--	7.25	6.00
<u>Chicago</u>								
Beans, snap, green, Harvesters	Florida	Bu. hamper	5.85	5.00	6.50	5.75	5.00	6.25
Broccoli	California	14's ½ crt.	3.50	3.50	4.00	2.75	3.25	3.00
Cabbage, domestic round type	Texas	1-3/4 bu. crt.	--	4.00	4.20	--	2.25	3.00
Carrots, topped, washed	California	48-1-lb. film bag crt.	4.50	4.75	4.35	5.00	4.75	4.35
Cauliflower	California	Film wrapped 12's ctn.	2.65	4.00	--	2.75	4.25	3.00
Celery, Pascal type	California	2-3 doz. 16 in. crt.	3.50	4.75	4.50	3.50	4.35	5.00
Corn, green	Florida	5 doz. crt., yellow	4.35	4.85	--	4.85	4.50	4.50
Cucumbers	Florida	Bu. bskt.	5.00	8.75	--	3.00	5.75	8.50
Eggplant	Florida	Bu. bskt.	3.25	3.00	3.75	3.25	4.50	3.50
Escarole	Florida	1-1/9 bu. crt.	2.50	3.00	2.40	2.00	3.00	2.50
Lettuce, Iceberg type	Arizona	2 doz. heads, ctn.	3.40	2.75	3.65	4.50	4.50	6.10
Onions, yellow	Idaho	50 lb. sack, large	1.85	1.75	2.05	3.15	2.85	2.95
Onions, yellow	Midwestern	50 lb. sack, medium	1.45	1.40	1.50	2.00	2.00	1.95
Peppers, green, California Wonder type	Florida	Bu. bskt., large	--	7.00	7.25	--	6.00	4.75
Spinach, flat type	Texas	Bu. bskt.	--	1.85	--	--	--	2.50
Tomatoes, green, ripes and turning	Midwestern	8 lb. baskt., green- house	2.25	3.75	2.35	2.60	2.35	2.15

Table 7.--Vegetables, fresh: Average prices received by farmers per hundredweight, United States, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Commodity	Average first half of month					
	1962			1963		
	November	December	October	November	December	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Beans, snap	10.20	9.90	9.10	10.50	11.60	
Broccoli	9.40	9.90	9.00	9.00	10.30	
Cabbage	1.95	2.30	2.00	1.90	1.60	
Cantaloups	2.90	5.70	3.10	3.45	--	
Carrots	3.45	2.65	3.80	3.80	3.90	
Cauliflower	6.70	9.80	6.40	7.40	10.50	
Celery	3.35	2.95	2.95	3.35	3.25	
Corn, sweet	4.90	5.40	3.90	4.30	4.95	
Cucumbers	5.20	7.30	4.50	3.70	6.30	
Lettuce	5.50	3.30	4.20	6.70	4.90	
Onions	1.85	1.90	2.80	3.15	3.25	
Peppers, green	9.20	13.30	5.10	7.40	11.50	
Spinach	6.80	7.60	7.00	6.90	9.40	
Tomatoes	7.90	11.00	5.30	13.70	11.20	

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 8.--Vegetables, commercial for fresh market: Index numbers (unadjusted) of prices received by farmers, as of 15th of the month, United States by months, average 1935-39, average 1947-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Period	(1910-14 = 100)												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1935-39	114	121	133	130	125	98	87	82	81	90	103	115	107
1947-49	288	305	310	308	277	215	207	196	193	204	241	246	249
Year													
1950	257	213	195	276	231	211	200	170	156	165	214	249	211
1951	338	346	288	333	276	215	203	197	190	211	290	343	269
1952	301	249	294	341	311	294	289	240	203	227	272	285	276
1953	267	273	254	252	251	285	246	209	191	206	226	241	242
1954	254	239	236	265	255	204	222	192	176	202	240	223	226
1955	251	273	260	272	254	220	206	210	226	219	245	230	239
1956	246	276	271	246	262	291	264	202	184	215	281	267	250
1957	241	237	238	271	285	281	269	233	200	213	217	246	241
1958	310	356	401	342	280	218	196	169	186	210	244	227	262
1959	285	288	281	283	261	219	228	212	242	261	270	292	260
1960	300	289	264	272	276	230	244	199	192	211	227	232	245
1961	222	221	227	291	259	284	254	205	207	205	243	227	237
1962	292	319	388	338	330	259	233	202	204	214	234	267	273
1963 2/	325	288	264	273	273	274	312	219	197	213	298	280	268

1/ In addition to the vegetables included in the series published prior to January 1954, the following have been added: Broccoli, sweet corn, cucumbers, and watermelons.

2/ Preliminary.

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 9.--Vegetables for commercial processing: Acreage, production, and season average price per ton received by farmers, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Commodity	Harvested acreage			Production			Price per ton		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963	Average	1957-61	1962
Asparagus	108,800	109,520	108,650	119,980	133,850	135,550	208.00	249.00	263.00
Beans, Lima 1/	88,560	92,030	71,780	96,600	108,430	86,000	140.90	151.00	148.00
Beans, snap	166,270	182,410	192,720	395,340	450,120	470,870	109.50	101.80	99.40
Beets	15,900	17,170	19,010	158,180	209,440	215,610	18.60	18.80	17.50
Cabbage for kraut	12,310	12,130	10,980	191,770	211,270	187,100	14.00	13.20	13.00
Corn, sweet 2/	422,190	442,800	388,320	1,510,770	1,799,250	1,663,640	19.30	20.10	20.00
Cucumbers for pickles	110,660	102,010	110,960	367,860	409,470	473,280	53.70	53.80	56.80
Peas, green 1/	385,420	407,090	420,370	494,520	526,640	514,410	87.60	84.90	85.40
Spinach	31,670	24,620	26,220	139,550	122,160	149,790	37.50	36.90	36.70
Tomatoes	305,640	326,700	246,360	3,885,040	5,377,000	4,072,240	26.20	28.40	26.90
Total	1,647,440	1,716,480	1,595,370	7,359,680	9,347,630	7,968,490			

1/ Production and price on a "shelled" basis.

2/ Corn in the husk.

Annual Summary, Vegetables -- Processing, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1963.

Table 10.--Canned vegetables: Commercial pack and canners' seasonal supply, shipments to January 1, stocks January 1, and total seasonal shipments, selected commodities

Commodity and season	Carryover	Pack	Seasonal supply	Shipments to January 1	Stocks January 1	Total seasonal shipments
	Million cases 24/303's					
Asparagus						
1960-61	1.3	8.0	9.3	6.6	2.7	7.8
1961-62	1.5	8.4	9.9	6.9	3.0	8.3
1962-63	1.6	9.1	10.7	7.7	3.0	9.0
1963-64	1.7	9.2	10.9	6.9	4.0	n.a.
Beans, lima						
1960-61	.4	3.8	4.2	n.a.	n.a.	3.6
1961-62	.6	4.2	4.8	1/.9	2/3.9	3.6
1962-63	1.2	3.6	4.8	1/1.3	2/3.5	3.6
1963-64	1.2	3.1	4.3	1/1.0	2/3.3	n.a.
Beans, snap						
1960-61	4.7	33.2	37.9	16.7	18.2	32.8
1961-62	4.6	40.2	44.8	18.4	23.6	36.6
1962-63	7.5	36.9	44.4	19.2	23.1	37.5
1963-64	6.6	3/36.6	3/43.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Corn, sweet						
1960-61	3.1	35.3	38.4	16.7	21.7	36.3
1961-62	2.1	46.2	48.3	19.2	29.1	42.2
1962-63	6.1	45.7	51.8	19.3	32.5	43.6
1963-64	8.2	44.2	52.4	19.0	33.4	n.a.
Peas, green						
1960-61	7.1	28.7	35.8	18.9	16.9	32.7
1961-62	3.1	32.4	35.5	20.1	15.4	32.4
1962-63	3.1	33.7	36.8	19.8	17.0	33.5
1963-64	3.3	33.6	36.9	18.5	18.4	n.a.
Tomatoes						
1960-61	4.0	31.0	35.0	18.8	16.2	29.7
1961-62	5.3	34.0	39.3	21.4	17.9	33.6
1962-63	5.7	35.5	41.2	19.8	21.4	34.4
1963-64	6.8	33.0	39.8	20.3	19.5	n.a.
Tomato juice						
1960-61	10.7	40.3	51.0	21.7	29.3	40.7
1961-62	10.3	38.5	48.8	20.8	28.0	41.8
1962-63	7.0	49.0	55.8	19.3	36.5	43.2
1963-64	12.6	42.1	54.7	23.3	31.4	n.a.
Tomato catsup						
1960-61	5.1	28.6	33.7	13.6	20.1	27.0
1961-62	6.7	28.3	35.0	14.2	20.8	27.9
1962-63	7.1	36.9	44.0	14.9	29.1	30.5
1963-64	13.5	29.4	42.9	16.3	26.6	n.a.
Chili sauce						
1960-61	.3	1.4	1.7	.8	.9	1.3
1961-62	.4	1.3	1.7	.7	1.0	1.4
1962-63	.3	1.7	2.0	.7	1.3	1.4
1963-64	.6	1.2	1.8	.6	1.2	n.a.

n.a.-- not available

1/ Shipments to November.

2/ November 1 stocks.

3/ Does not include late fall pack in Florida and Texas.

National Canners Association

Table 11.--Frozen vegetables: Cold storage holdings, December 31, 1963, with comparisons

Commodity	December	1962	1963	1963		
	average	Dec. 31	Aug. 31	Sept. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus Beans, Lima:	20,307	18,335	27,397	24,237	21,882	18,857
Fordhook Baby	2/ 2/	63,441 79,635	41,142 45,690	64,695 68,868	71,459 79,452	62,918 70,897
Total	106,532	143,076	86,832	133,563	150,911	133,815
Beans, snap:						
Regular cut	2/ 2/	92,723 47,651	99,036 47,710	114,557 50,089	107,265 47,434	96,104 43,675
French style						
Total	105,042	140,374	146,746	164,646	154,699	139,779
Broccoli	47,219	46,110	37,826	44,609	59,168	63,901
Brussels sprouts	27,751	30,872	9,920	11,208	21,131	29,840
Carrots	3/ 24,955	53,170 24,592	19,902 9,268	21,686 10,686	49,014 21,119	59,204 25,077
Cauliflower						
Corn, sweet	98,894	150,893	114,107	177,339	183,189	162,424
Mixed vegetables	23,832	25,503	19,335	18,324	20,184	22,770
Peas, green	203,045	217,121	337,260	315,388	282,646	247,294
Peas and carrots, mixed						
Potatoes, french fried	15,718	17,711	13,786	12,471	15,221	17,547
Spinach	99,690	224,337	122,171	121,700	160,175	188,708
All other frozen vegetables	139,353	146,339	137,748	142,965	155,468	167,425
Total	956,868	1,282,867	1,149,666	1,259,961	1,359,397	1,335,887

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Stocks not reported separately prior to February 1, 1960. 3/ Not available.
Cold Storage Report, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 12.--Potatoes, Irish: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Seasonal group	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1957-61	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1957-61	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Winter	29.9	21.7	20.3	163.4	191.7	190.4	4,799	4,160	3,866
Spring									
Early	28.4	24.4	28.4	143.9	140.7	180.8	4,076	3,433	5,134
Late	138.7	108.7	113.5	185.2	199.5	210.6	25,521	21,690	23,898
Summer									
Early	101.1	87.7	87.0	136.6	144.6	145.1	13,772	12,685	12,622
Late	176.0	156.4	161.8	198.0	215.5	210.9	34,810	33,710	34,128
Fall									
8 Eastern	276.9	276.8	266.0	230.3	248.3	247.6	63,784	68,722	65,873
9 Central	308.9	309.4	314.5	135.8	148.9	141.0	42,085	46,085	44,334
9 Western	343.3	391.4	369.3	210.6	194.7	232.0	72,403	76,218	85,686
Total, fall	929.2	977.6	949.8	191.7	195.4	206.2	178,272	191,025	195,893
United States	1,403.4	1,376.5	1,360.8	186.0	193.8	202.5	261,249	266,703	275,541

1/ Preliminary.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1963.

Table 13.--Sweetpotatoes: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963

Group and State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963	Average	1962	1963
	1957-61	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1957-61	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1957-61	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres				cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Central									
Atlantic <u>2/</u>	37.2	39.0	37.0	101	128	98	3,760	4,997	3,640
Lower									
Atlantic <u>3/</u>	58.1	52.8	43.2	72	99	99	4,198	5,208	4,282
South									
Central <u>4/</u>	127.6	120.2	108.4	63	67	66	8,025	8,024	7,103
North									
Central <u>5/</u>	2.5	2.5	2.5	85	97	96	212	242	239
California	11.0	9.9	9.7	81	90	90	892	891	873
United States	235.8	224.3	200.8	72.8	86.3	80.4	17,030	19,362	16,137

1/ Preliminary.2/ New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia.3/ North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.4/ Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, and beginning 1959 New Mexico.5/ Missouri and Kansas.

Crop Production, SRS, USDA, annual summary, December 18, 1963.

Tables 14.--Potatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1962, 1963, and 1964

Variety	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1962-63			1963-64		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>F.o.b. shipping points</u>								
Katahdin, unwashed	Hartford, Conn.	U. S. No. 1						
	Rockville Area	100 lb. sack	--	1.70	1.81	--	1.96	2.16
Various varieties, washed 1/	Rochester, New York, (Western and Central points)	U. S. No. 1						
	Presque Isle, Maine, Aroostook	U. S. No. 1	.97	.96	.99	.94	.91	1.00
Katahdin 1/ 4/	Pennsylvania (Eastern points)	50 lb. sack	.64	.65	.70	.70	.65	.78
Katahdin, unwashed 1/	Idaho Falls, Upper Valley, Twin Falls	U. S. No. 1	.98	.90	.92	1.12	1.00	1.12
Russets 2/	District	100 lb. sack	2.62	2.62	2.76	2.38	2.14	2.65
Red McClure, washed 3/	San Luis Valley, Colorado	U. S. No. 1	2.16	2.05	2.08	2.08	2.00	2.34
Various varieties, unwashed 1/	Benton Harbor, Michigan	100 lb. sack	1.00	.97	.98	1.00	.96	.97
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1962-63			1963-64		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			13	18	15	12	17	14
			Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
<u>Terminal markets</u>								
New York								
Chippewas and Katahdin, unwashed	Long Island	U. S. No. 1	1.15	1.08	1.15	1.35	1.28	1.30
Russets, washed	Idaho	50 lb. sack	2.35	2.35	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.38
Katahdin, unwashed 4/	Maine	U. S. No. 1	1.12 1/2	1.20	1.33 1/2	1.30	1.30	1.33
Chicago		50 lb. sack						
Russets, washed	Idaho	U. S. No. 1	4.00	4.05	4.20	3.60	3.40	3.95
		100 lb. sack						

1/ Mostly Katahdin.

2/ 20-30 percent, 10 ounces and larger.

3/ 2-3/4 inch minimum.

4/ 2-4 inch minimum.

Weekly Summary of f.o.b. and terminal market prices, AMS, USDA, Market News reports. F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices.

Table 15.--Sweetpotatoes: Price f.o.b. shipping points and wholesale price at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1962, 1963, and 1964

Item	State	Unit	Week ended					
			1962-63			1963-64		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			17	15	19	16	14	18
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
F.o.b. shipping points								
Porto Rican, cured	S. W. Louisiana	U. S. No. 1	3.29	2.88	2.75	--	4.37	4.38
		: 50 lb. crt						
Orange Jersey	South and							
	Central New	U. S. No. 1						
	Jersey Points	Bu. bskt.	--	2.08	2.08	--	3.20	--
			Tuesday nearest mid-month					
			1962-63			1963-64		
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
			13	18	15	12	17	14
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Terminal markets								
New York								
Porto Rican	North Carolina	Bu. bskt.	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.40	4.75
Chicago								
Porto Rican, cured	Louisiana	: 50 lb. crt.	--	3.65	3.60	--	5.15	5.05

F.o.b. prices are simple averages of the range of daily prices, compiled from Market News Service reports. The market prices are representative prices for Tuesday of each week and are submitted by the Market News Service representative at each market.

Table 16.--United States average prices received by farmers per hundredweight for important field crops, indicated periods, 1962 and 1963

Commodity		Average	1962		1963	
			Aug. 1909-	Jan. 1957-	Dec. 15	Oct. 15
			July 1914	Dec. 1959		Nov. 15
						Dec. 15
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>
Potatoes		1.14	1.71	1.53	1.43	1.42
Sweetpotatoes		1.60	4.30	3.57	3.08	3.81
Beans, dry edible		3.37	7.04	7.03	6.89	7.34
Peas, dry field		--	4.04	4.25	4.18	4.35
						4.22

Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA, issued monthly.

Table 17.--Beans, dry edible: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963 1/

States and classes	Harvested acreage		Yield per acre		Production 2/	
	Average 1957-61	1962	Average 1957-61	1962	Average 1957-61	1962
1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
New York and Michigan	617	670	655	1,123	1,289	1,445
Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington	330	301	291	1,734	1,544	1,804
Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah	259	266	242	825	708	1,034
California	56	53	48	1,589	1,792	1,627
Large Lima	23	30	30	1,785	1,737	1,800
Baby Lima	182	147	159	1,284	1,336	1,365
Other						
Total California	262	230	237	1,392	1,493	1,473
United States	1,468	1,467	1,425	1,255	1,268	1,453

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

Table 18.--Beans, dry edible: Production in selected States, by major types, United States, 1963, and total by types 1962

Type	Michigan	Idaho	Wyoming	Nebraska	Washington	Colorado	New York	California	Other	Total
	1,000 bags 2/									
Pea, navy	7,480	1	--	--	--	--	41	--	--	7,522
Great Northern	--	598	317	1,335	--	5	--	--	27	2,282
Pinto	95	1,014	573	185	138	2,231	--	--	464	4,700
Red Kidney	700	21	--	--	--	785	196	--	1,702	1,579
Small red	--	156	--	--	248	--	--	20	--	424
Large Lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	781	--	781	950
Baby Lima	--	--	--	--	--	--	540	--	540	521
Small white 3/	--	4	--	--	43	--	--	572	--	619
Blackeye	--	--	--	--	--	--	770	--	770	648
Other	205	342	--	--	52	--	158	613	--	1,370
U. S. total	8,480	2,136	890	1,520	481	2,236	984	3,492	491	20,710
										18,599

1/ Includes New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Kansas.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, cleaned basis.

3/ Includes flat small white.

Table 19.--Peas, dry field: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1957-61, annual 1962 and 1963 1/

State	Harvested acreage			Yield per acre			Production <u>2/</u>		
	Average		1962	Average		1962	Average		1962
	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963	1957-61		1963
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>				<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>
Minnesota	6	3	4	1,030	620	1,050	56	19	42
North Dakota	6	4	5	1,210	1,140	1,100	68	46	55
Idaho	103	131	113	1,176	1,390	1,650	1,210	1,821	1,864
Colorado	11	7	4	936	1,100	1,080	101	77	43
Washington	158	178	178	1,236	1,580	1,440	1,969	2,812	2,563
Oregon	14	16	14	1,260	1,150	1,300	165	184	182
United States	299	339	318	1,202	1,463	1,493	3,611	4,959	4,749

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds, clean basis

Crop Production annual summary, SRS, USDA, December 18, 1963.

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